

entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Bombardier Model C1 600 1A11 and CL 600 2A12 Series Airplanes; docket No. 99-NM-26 [10-16/10-23]" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0501) received on October 23, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-11285. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 757-200 Series Airplanes; docket No. 2000-NM-286 [10-11/10-23]" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0499) received on October 23, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-11286. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Bombardier Model C1-600-2B19 Series Airplanes; docket No. 2000-NM-312 [10-16/10-23]" (RIN2120-AA64) (2000-0498) received on October 23, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-11287. A communication from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Weighted Average Interest Rate Update" (Notice 2000-55) received on October 23, 2000; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-11288. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the transmittal of the certification of the proposed issuance of an export license relative to Greece; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-11289. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a waiver and certification of statutory provisions regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-11290. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1999 Annual Report of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of committee were submitted:

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, I report favorably nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS of the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expenses of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

Coast Guard nominations beginning Janet B. Gammon and ending Thomas C. Thomas, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 19, 2000.

Coast Guard nominations beginning Mark S. Telich and ending Deborah A. Dombeck, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 19, 2000.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first

and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. EDWARDS (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3228. A bill to promote the development of affordable, quality rental housing in rural areas for low-income households; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KERREY:

S. 3229. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a tax credit for the cost of certain equipment used to convert public television broadcasting from analog to digital transmission; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 3230. A bill to reauthorize the authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to pay costs associated with removal of commodities that pose a health or safety risk and to make adjustments to certain child nutrition programs; considered and passed.

By Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 3231. A bill to provide for adjustments to the Central Arizona Project in Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LOTT:

S.J. Res. 55. A joint resolution to change the Date for Counting Electoral Votes in 2001; considered and passed.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 381. A resolution designating October 16, 2000, to October 20, 2000, as "National Teach For America Week"; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. WARNER):

S. Res. 382. A resolution recognizing and commending the personnel of the 49th Armored Division of the Texas Army National Guard for their participation and efforts in providing leadership and command and control of the United States sector of the Multi-national Stabilization Force in Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. L. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. DODD):

S. Con. Res. 155. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should actively support the aspirations of the democratic political forces in Peru toward an immediate and full restoration of democracy in that country; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS OF INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. EDWARDS (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3228. A bill to promote the development of affordable, quality rental housing in rural areas for low-income households; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

THE RURAL RENTAL HOUSING ACT OF 2000

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation to promote the development of affordable, quality rental housing for low-income households in rural areas. I am pleased,

along with Senator JEFFORDS and Senator LEAHY, to introduce the "Rural Rental Housing Act of 2000."

There is a pressing and worsening need for quality rental housing for rural families and senior citizens. As a group, residents of rural communities are the worst housed of all our citizens. Rural areas contain approximately 20 percent of the nation's population as compared to suburbs with 50 percent. Yet, twice as many rural American families live in bad housing than in the suburbs. An estimated 2,600,000 rural households live in substandard housing with severe structural damage or without indoor plumbing, heat, or electricity.

Substandard housing is a particularly grave problem in the rural areas of my home state of North Carolina. Ten percent or more of the population in five of North Carolina's rural counties live in substandard housing. Rural housing units, in fact, comprise 60 percent of all substandard units in the state.

Even as millions of rural Americans live in wretched rental housing, millions more are paying an extraordinarily high price for their housing. One out of every three renters in rural America pays more than 30 percent of his or her income for housing; 20 percent of rural renters pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing.

Most distressing is when people living in housing that does not have heat or indoor plumbing pay an extraordinary amount of their income in rent. Over 90 percent of people living in housing in the worst conditions pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs.

Unfortunately, our rural communities are not in a position to address these problems alone. They are disproportionately poor and have fewer resources to bring to bear on the issue. Poverty is a crushing, persistent problem in rural America. One-third of the non-metropolitan counties in North Carolina have 20 percent or more of their population living below the poverty line. In contrast, not a single metropolitan county in North Carolina has 20 percent or more of its population living below the poverty line. Not surprisingly, the economies of rural areas are generally less diverse, limiting jobs and economic opportunity. Rural areas have limited access to many forces driving the economy, such as technology, lending, and investment, because they are remote and have low population density. Banks and other investors, looking for larger projects with lower risk, seek metropolitan areas for loans and investment. Credit in rural areas is often more expensive and available at less favorable terms than in metropolitan areas.

Given the magnitude of this problem, it is startling to find that the federal government is turning its back on the situation. In the face of this challenge, the federal government's investment in rural rental housing is at its lowest